FACT-FILE

Race, Ethnicity, and Sex of Recipients of Bachelor's Degrees from Public Colleges

Number of Institutions	Am. Indian Alaskan Native		Black Non-Hispanic		Asian or Pac. Islander		Hispanic		Total Minority		Non-resident Alien		White Non-hispanic		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Alabama (15)	3	1	904	487	2	10	6	10	915	508	13	96	4,662	5,989	5,590	6,593
Alaska (2)	12	13	3	3	2	1	1	1	18	18	0	0	179	191	197	209
Arizona (3)	65	67	45	57	38	61	204	246	352	426	25	60	3,655	4,388	4,032	4,874
Arkansas (10)	3	10	324	282	6	2	3	6	336	300	4	8	2,175	2,623	2,515	2,931
California (30)	272	391	1,399	1,397	2,067	2,350	1,238	1,888	4,976	6,026	687	1,254	23,157	28,909	28,820	36,189
Colorado (13)	22	31	100	125	65	54	230	317	417	527	17	68	5,025	6,025	5,459	6,620
Connecticut (5)	1	2	91	72	3	8	26	38	121	120	19	16	3,817	3,297	3,957	3,433
Delaware (2)	1	0	113	92	2	0	9	8	125	100	7	14	1,267	1,150	1,399	1,264
Dist. of Columbia (3)	1	1	335	222	2	6	2	2	340	231	25	77	14	9	379	317
Florida (9)	31	37	775	537	28	44	298	427	1,132	1,045	43	112	7,933	10,114	9,108	11,271
Georgia (17)	9	8	779	526	18	21	13	22	819	577	14	48	5,015	6,664	5,848	7,289
Idaho (4)	1	1	3	9	4	17	12	15	20	42	2	25	965	1,520	987	1,587
Illinois (13)	33	26	1,234	789	109	111	112	161	1,488	1,087	87	258	11,493	13,699	13,068	15,044
Indiana (13)	22	28	282	251	26	30	55	69	385	378	47	85	6,907	8,310	7,339	8,773
Iowa (3)	5	5	32	38	15	15	15	12	67	70	11	55	3,198	4,035	3,276	4,160
Kansas (8)	41	111	75	86	21	22	27	42	164	261	28	88	4,044	5,116	4,236	5,465
Kentucky (8)	9	13	224	203	8	18	7	12	248	246	21	62	4,035	4,789	4,304	5,097
Louisiana (14)	8	16	1,987	1,339	9	35	21	59	2,025	1,449	37	197	4,405	5,292	6,467	6,938
Maine (8)	2	3	0	1	3	3	1	4	6	11	11	35	1,420	1,524	1,437	1,570
Maryland (13)	28	43	1,037	615	37	47	28	45	1,130	750	60	187	4,850	6,084	6,040	7,021
Massachusetts (14)	12	23	138	115	25	51	30	29	205	218	32	85	6,728	6,609	6,965	6,912
Michigan (15)	24	38	1,072	784	63	91	98	132	1,257	1,045	136	317	12,140	15,197	13,533	16,559
Minnesota (10)	45	21	36	69	48	98	9	16	138	204	57	152	5,188	6,835	5,383	7,191
Mississippi (9)	5	6	1,057	717	11	25	2	8	1,075	756	11	29	2,646	3,151	3,732	3,936
Missouri (13)	19	20	269	234	18	37	16	18	322	309	46	112	5,570	7,369	5,938	7,790
Montana (6)	26	14	1	8	2	5	1	0	30	27	2	8	1,442	1,958	1,474	1,993
Nebraska (7)	6	9	58	112	12	28	14	27	90	176	3	10	2,358	3,226	2,451	3,412
Nevada (2)	1	3	19	24	4	6	6	12	30	45	12	20	554	797	596	862
New Hampshire (3)	2	3	3	8	4	2	1	1	10	14	0	10	1,456	1,340	1,466	1,364
New Jersey (13)	51	35	815	576	77	94	252	199	1,195	904	2	23	7,776	7,556	8,973	8,483
New Mexico (6)	61	43	27	59	20	33	428	515	536	650	3	34	1,437	1,879	1,976	2,563
New York (37)	56	40	2,023	1,329	292	318	549	618	2,920	2,305	208	405	18,871	18,285	21,999	20,995
North Carolina (16)	46	43	1,502	1,133	13	29	9	18	1,570	1,223	13	46	5,848	6,773	7,431	8,042
North Dakota (6)	15	18	1	6	3	16	2	6	21	46	11	19	1,396	1,769	1,428	1,834
Ohio (12)	16	39	811	681	44	55	41	31	912	806	86	259	12,013	15,210	13,011	16,275
Oklahoma (13)	144	130	285	233	10	33	11	27	450	423	26	211	4,012	5,621	4,488	6,255
Oregon (8)	18	34	24	37	59	115	29	34	130	220	61	168	3,396	4,552	3,587	4,940
Pennsylvania (21)	18	28	834	635	70	101	136	169	1,058	933	30	76	12,959	13,523	14,047	13,532
Rhode Island (2)	2	1	28	17	5	6	5	10	40	34	1	27	1,543	1,189	1,584	1,250
South Carolina (11)	2	3	453	290	2	10	6	8	463	311	12	36	3,006	3,785	3,481	4,132
South Dakota (7)	20	13	2	2	1	2	2	2	25	19	0	21	1,143	1,579	1,168	1,619
Tennessee (11)	3	6	608	455	13	36	11	13	635	510	18	82	4,694	6,158	5,347	6,750
Texas (32)	77	147	1,293	950	111	115	1,435	1,776	2,916	2,988	144	816	14,670	17,972	17,730	21,776
Utah (4)	7	14	13	22	32	27	43	112	95	175	22	81	1,555	3,039	1,672	3,295
Vermont (4)	0	1	10	13	0	0	4	8	14	22	5	8	1,198	997	1,217	1,027
Virginia (15)	12	9	995	643	34	32	20	35	1,061	719	14	45	6,837	6,796	7,912	7,560
Washington (6)	47	66	122	138	158	197	29	37	356	438	47	154	5,273	6,855	5,676	7,447
West Virginia (10)	1	6	122	146	9	14	2	6	134	172	15	49	2,553	3,408	2,702	3,629
Wisconsin (13)	19	20	129	108	27	36	29	89	204	253	32	114	7,583	8,599	7,819	8,966
Wyoming (1)	5	6	2	4	3	3	4	6	14	19	2	16	506	724	522	759
Total (520)	1,329	1,641	22,494	16,679	3,635	4,470	5,532	7,346	32,990	30,136	2,209	6,178	254,567	302,479	289,766	338,793

Note: Data are from 1975-76

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News Summary

An index to Volume XIX of *The Chronicle*—from September 4, 1979, through February 25, 1980—begins on Page 63 of this issue.

Articles on inside pages

The National Audubon Society may expand its research interests from wildlife conservation to other controversial environmental issues. Story on Page 3.

Congress often concentrates its attention on problem-ridden education activities, but one small program has drawn interest for a different reason. Story on Page 13.

Foreign-language and area-studies programs would be reorganized and expanded under a bill introduced recently by influential Senators. Story on Page 15.

President Carter has called for the establishment of regional sites for disposal of low-level radioactive wastes. Story on Page 16.

Up to 1,350 jobs would have to be eliminated at the State University of New York under a budget proposed by Gov. Hugh L. Carey. Story on Page 10.

Two former basketball coaches at the University of New Mexico have been indicted on charges arising from alleged falsification of athletes' transcripts. Story on Page 12.

The controversy over open-admissions at the City University of New York is the subject of Theodore L. Gross's *Academic Turmoil: The Reality and Promise of Open Education*, reviewed on Page 19.

Israel's universities face budget cuts following the government's decision to reduce spending by 6 per cent. Story on Page 17.

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High Court Calls Yeshiva Faculty Managers, Not Subject to National Labor Relations Act

Dissent to 5-4 ruling says majority views campus governance through 'rose-colored lens'

By Beverly T. Watkins

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court ruled last week that faculty members at Yeshiva University are managerial employees and do not have the right to bargain collectively under federal labor law.

In a 5-to-4 decision, the justices upheld an earlier ruling by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit that full-time faculty members at the private New York institution have so much authority over academic matters and institutional policies that "they are, in effect, substantially and pervasively operating the enterprise."

The National Labor Relations Board and the Yeshiva University Faculty Association had maintained that faculty members at the university were "rank and file" employees. Although they make recommendations about appointments, promotion, tenure, and other matters, they express their personal views and are not "representatives of management," according to the board, which has held since 1971 that faculty members at private institutions are employees entitled to bargaining rights under the National Labor Relations Act.

Yeshiva University maintained that faculty members are managerial employees because they "perform policy-making and discretionary functions" on a high level. They are called upon to decide personnel matters "with substantial finality" and, the university argued, that type of authority "is clearly supervisory."

In delivering the opinion of the majority, Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., said, "The controlling consideration in this case is that the faculty of Yeshiva University exercise authority which in any other context unquestionably would be managerial. Their authority in academic matters is absolute."

He pointed out that faculty members "decide what courses will be offered, when they will be scheduled, and to whom they will be taught. They debate and determine

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Canada Won't Welcome Draft Evaders

MONTREAL

President Carter's call for young Americans to register for the draft was an issue in Canada's election campaign, which culminated last week in Pierre Trudeau's return as Prime Minister.

Both Mr. Trudeau's Liberal Party and the Progressive Conservatives under Joe Clark said during the campaign that they would not allow Canada to be used as a haven for draft dodgers in the event of a call-up in the United States.

Leaders of both parties said Canada's open attitude toward Americans opposed to the war in Vietnam had been based on widespread opposition to U. S. policies in Southeast Asia. Such opposition is all but nonexistent in the confrontation between the U. S. and the Soviet Union over Afghanistan.

—K.W.

Student Role in N.H. Primary Campaign May Signal Revival of Interest in Politics

By Janet Hook

MANCHESTER, N.H.

Hundreds of college students were campaigning for Presidential candidates here last week in the final days before Tuesday's New Hampshire primary.

Two Democratic candidates—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and California Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr.—have made the most extensive use of student volunteers, both in New Hampshire and in earlier campaigns for the Democratic caucuses in Maine.

Increased student participation in the early stages of the 1980 campaign may not herald a reawakening of political interest on campuses nationwide, but it does mark a departure from the lack of interest students have shown in national-election politics since 1972, when they played a prominent role in the Presidential campaign of Sen. George McGovern.

In the 1976 elections, political analysts say, none of the Presidential candidates—with the short-lived exception of Rep. Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona—managed to draw significant numbers of students into their campaign organizations.

Many of the students who have joined the Kennedy and Brown campaigns have been spurred by opposition to President Carter's decision to resume draft registration and by concern about the use of nuclear power—a particularly controversial issue among students in New England.

But the positions Senator Kennedy and Governor Brown have taken criticizing the President on draft registration and nuclear energy apparently are not the only sources of their appeal among their college supporters.

Some student enthusiasts for Senator Kennedy said they had been drawn to the campaign because of his capacity for leadership and years of experience in Congress, and because they think, as one supporter put it, "the country needs a change of direction."

'He's So Spiritual'

Governor Brown's unconventional style seemed to be an important attraction for students working on his campaign.

"He's not like other politicians," said one young Brown supporter. "He's so spiritual," said another.

Greg Akili, coordinator of volunteers in Governor Brown's Boston headquarters, said, "We're running into a lot of students who are looking for something to do, who miss the activism of the 1960's and early 1970's."

In the Maine caucuses, Senator Kennedy ran an unexpectedly close second to President Carter, and Governor Brown drew a respectable 14 per cent of the vote. Partisans in all three Democratic camps agreed that the two challengers drew much of their strength from the well-organized efforts of their numerous student volunteers.

Students from Out of State

In the New Hampshire campaign, as in Maine, students in the Kennedy and Brown camps were put to work primarily on door-to-door canvassing. Campaign coordinators agreed that students are crucial in that aspect of campaign strategy because, as one organizer put it, "We have a hard time getting older people out and around."

A large proportion of Senator Kennedy's student volunteers came to New Hampshire from out of state to spend a weekend or more campaigning. Busloads of students rolled in from campuses in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and as far away as the District of Columbia.

Brown supporter Greg Akili said, "The backbone of our operation in Maine was the students from the Boston area that we were able to plug in there." Many of the same students, including a sizable contin-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

FACT–FILE

Sex and Ethnic Background of Recipients of Bachelor's Degrees from Private Colleges

Number of Institutions	Am. Indian Alaskan Native		Black Non-Hispanic		Asian or Pac. Islander		Hispanic		Total Minority		Non-resident Alien		White Non-hispanic		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Alabama (15)	1	3	690	492	1	3	2	7	694	505	16	41	625	728	1,335	1,274
Alaska (1)	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	40	22	46	23
Arizona (3)	0	1	2	7	0	3	3	6	5	17	0	1	69	232	74	250
Arkansas (9)	0	0	110	63	1	0	0	0	111	63	1	8	618	712	730	783
California (83)	31	35	484	541	331	562	335	542	1,181	1,680	295	764	6,088	8,516	7,564	10,960
Colorado (10)	4	3	28	21	9	15	21	24	62	63	4	18	936	1,014	1,002	1,095
Connecticut (17)	2	1	146	148	21	37	21	38	190	224	27	53	2,355	3,389	2,572	3,666
Delaware (1)	0	0	4	13	0	0	0	2	4	15	2	7	23	94	29	116
Dist. of Col. (12)	10	3	580	452	24	27	29	53	643	535	207	451	2,018	2,439	2,868	3,425
Florida (31)	3	9	378	269	11	26	312	222	704	526	50	165	1,905	3,811	2,659	4,502
Georgia (22)	9	4	608	397	5	3	6	11	628	415	7	9	1,382	1,213	2,017	1,637
Hawaii (3)	0	0	2	12	14	55	11	18	27	85	2	4	46	218	75	307
Idaho (2)	0	0	1	2	3	5	6	0	10	7	2	2	114	138	126	147
Illinois (62)	5	18	718	499	102	142	112	157	937	816	92	265	6,695	7,686	7,724	8,767
Indiana (31)	0	1	70	100	10	16	15	39	95	156	17	74	3,043	4,571	3,155	4,801
Iowa (28)	3	3	77	94	6	13	14	8	100	118	25	53	2,815	2,876	2,940	3,047
Kansas (18)	3	5	54	49	2	0	12	13	71	67	15	39	826	879	912	985
Kentucky (18)	0	0	45	43	0	4	3	4	48	51	13	20	1,102	1,184	1,163	1,255
Louisiana (9)	1	4	272	199	3	10	22	29	298	242	3	18	853	1,150	1,154	1,410
Maine (13)	0	0	12	16	4	2	1	10	17	28	5	17	605	1,037	627	1,082
Maryland (18)	2	1	52	41	7	22	11	8	72	72	28	15	1,334	1,548	1,434	1,635
Massachusetts (54)	8	9	588	461	109	146	90	142	795	758	180	443	9,770	11,636	10,745	12,837
Michigan (36)	8	11	310	254	23	27	24	35	365	327	54	160	2,307	3,721	2,726	4,208
Minnesota (22)	2	7	61	55	11	10	26	25	100	97	37	43	2,842	2,570	2,979	2,710
Mississippi (11)	5	10	219	112	2	3	2	3	228	128	3	8	488	538	719	674
Missouri (35)	6	5	239	293	6	24	33	27	284	349	24	57	3,108	3,900	3,416	4,306
Montana (3)	10	5	1	4	1	0	0	1	12	10	1	2	147	203	160	215
Nebraska (12)	1	0	23	27	3	4	5	7	32	38	8	20	889	894	929	952
Nevada (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	19	11	21	11
New Hampshire (11)	3	3	28	55	2	10	3	12	36	80	0	4	809	1,495	845	1,579
New Jersey (23)	3	5	202	210	36	49	106	103	347	367	34	102	3,101	4,405	3,482	4,874
New Mexico (3)	7	2	4	21	0	1	45	106	56	130	0	4	98	219	154	353
New York (97)	28	27	1,225	945	236	331	403	513	1,892	1,816	377	905	16,479	20,692	18,748	23,413
North Carolina (30)	3	3	730	521	7	10	12	6	752	540	12	62	3,040	3,531	3,804	4,133
North Dakota (3)	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	4	0	1	169	100	174	105
Ohio (55)	12	10	492	481	33	44	26	40	563	575	48	95	5,733	6,672	6,344	7,342
Oklahoma (11)	13	22	45	47	10	9	6	17	74	95	17	96	1,022	1,281	1,113	1,472
Oregon (15)	6	5	21	32	33	25	0	8	60	70	15	31	784	968	859	1,069
Pennsylvania (86)	10	9	365	355	47	54	109	123	531	541	67	192	10,000	14,661	10,598	15,394
Rhode Island (10)	2	1	63	67	4	13	1	6	70	87	18	27	1,260	2,199	1,348	2,313
South Carolina (17)	1	0	412	320	4	1	6	11	423	332	3	17	1,054	1,079	1,480	1,428
South Dakota (8)	1	3	4	7	2	0	2	1	9	11	2	15	444	427	455	453
Tennessee (35)	0	1	437	294	9	9	3	25	449	329	25	57	2,229	2,621	2,703	3,007
Texas (43)	2	9	475	492	19	27	388	363	884	891	24	101	4,519	5,514	5,427	6,506
Utah (3)	28	14	3	4	24	28	5	5	60	51	74	91	1,563	1,903	1,697	2,045
Vermont (12)	0	1	20	16	4	2	5	10	29	29	4	11	867	946	900	986
Virginia (23)	1	1	567	296	4	2	11	10	583	309	11	13	1,772	1,909	2,366	2,231
Washington (13)	6	13	54	56	42	58	3	14	105	141	56	66	1,593	1,808	1,754	2,015
West Virginia (8)	1	2	13	15	3	3	1	9	18	29	1	14	675	766	694	809
Wisconsin (23)	4	4	59	56	11	13	9	11	83	84	14	41	2,077	2,077	2,174	2,202
Total (1,109)	253	275	10,994	8,955	1,240	1,848	2,261	2,825	14,748	13,903	1,922	4,703	112,350	142,203	129,020	160,809

Note: Data are from 1975-76

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